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Early Childhood Football Competitions: CIPP Evaluation of the PKO Grassroots Festival IV Management

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Abstract

Background: PKO Grassroots Festival IV 2026 is a youth soccer development program, which also offers a hands-on educational experience for students in sports event administration. **Objectives:** This study seeks to assess the management of the PKO Grassroots Festival IV 2026 using the Context, Input, Process, Product (CIPP) model. **Method:** A convergent parallel mixed-methods design was used in this investigation. Quantitative data were obtained from 34 organizing committee members and 18 coaches of participating football schools, using 16 item five-point Likert scale questionnaires. Qualitative data were collected through semi-structured interviews with five key informants selected through purposive sampling. The quantitative data were analyzed descriptively, while the qualitative data were analyzed thematically. Convergence and divergence between quantitative results and qualitative themes were used to integrate the findings. **Result:** The committee (97.06%) and coaches (80.55%) rated the Context dimension most positively, whereas the Process dimension was rated very similar (86.11% and 84.72%, respectively). The greatest difference between stakeholders was found in the Product dimension, with positive assessments from 88.89% of the committee members and 65.28% of the coaches, representing a difference of 23.61 percentage points. Qualitative findings revealed that the festival offered educational and competitive benefits and identified areas for development, namely referee consistency, competition equipment, support facilities and participant services. Stakeholders perceived fingerprint-based verification as a management innovation intended to strengthen the participant identification process, while its quantitative usefulness in reducing age or identity fraud was not demonstrated. **Conclusion:** The PKO Grassroots Festival IV 2026 was positively assessed across all CIPP dimensions, however the substantial discrepancy in Product assessments points to a gap between organizational performance and participant experience. Future festival management should therefore be based on organizational and implementation strengths and improvements of participant-facing amenities, competition services and technical match management.

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INTRODUCTION

The management of sports activities, particularly in the early stages of athlete development, requires systematic planning, resource organization, implementation, and evaluation to support effective program delivery (Septiano & Amrulloh, 2025; Susanto et al., 2019). The achievement of a

sports program is determined by the implementation of activities, the availability of human resources, funding, infrastructure, technical implementation, coordination, and the results produced by the program (Aswandi, 2024; Simion & Mangra, 2023). It is therefore important to do a detailed review of the program to understand its strengths, flaws and areas of improvement for future events, rather than simply whether the planned activities have been implemented.

Festivals and tournaments in grassroots football have a number of functions beside the chance to compete. They can contribute to developing skills, competitive experience, motivation and early development of young athletes (Akbar & Cahyani, 2024; Almonacid-Fierro et al., 2024). Simultaneously, sports events in an environment of higher education can be an experiential learning opportunity for students who are directly involved in event management (Bisa, 2023) Therefore, the management of the grassroots football festival is related to several things such as program goals, resource readiness, committee coordination, participation verification, match management, refereeing, amenities and advantages for various parties. This multidimensionality suggests that the evaluation framework of a grassroots football festival should be able to evaluate the program from its initial objective to the execution and outcomes.

An evaluation that is appropriate for this is the Context, Input, Process, Product (CIPP) model because the model looks at a program thru four interrelated dimensions, those are the needs and objectives underlying the program, the resources and strategies prepared to achieve those objectives, the implementation and monitoring of activities, and the outcomes and consequences produced by the program (Riawan & Citariani, 2025; Supriyanto et al., 2019). Several previous studies have shown the benefits of the CIPP model in assessing sports programs, especially in identifying the strengths and weaknesses of program objectives, resources, implementation, and outcomes (Kersana et al., 2025; Padli et al., 2023; Purnomo et al., 2024). The four dimensions of CIPP connect well with the management cycle of a grassroots football festival and enable a complete study of not only the success of the implementation of the event, but also whether the event's goals, resources, execution and outcomes are linked.

Because the committee members and participating coaches occupied different roles in the festival, the operational indicators within each CIPP dimension were contextualized to their respective responsibilities and experiences. Committee indicators focused more on program administration, organizational readiness, coordination, financial management, and achievement of organizational targets, whereas coach indicators emphasized competition needs, service quality, facilities, technical implementation, and participant experience. Although the specific indicators differed, both questionnaires were structured within the same four CIPP dimensions, allowing the findings to be compared at the dimension level rather than at the individual-item level. This approach enabled the study to examine how the same festival was evaluated from organizational and participant-facing perspectives.

Although CIPP has been employed in the evaluation of several sports development and training programs, limited attention has been given to its application in the integrated

management of grassroots football festivals as sports events. Previous studies have primarily focused on athlete development, coaching programs, extracurricular activities, or performance-oriented sports programs (Kersana et al., 2025; Padli et al., 2023; Purnomo et al., 2024; Supriyanto et al., 2019). Moreover, previous evaluations have rarely integrated the perspectives of different stakeholders, particularly event organizers and participating coaches, within a single CIPP evaluation. This is important because organizers and coaches may evaluate the same event differently according to their respective roles, responsibilities, expectations, and experiences. Therefore, a multi-stakeholder evaluation is needed to examine not only organizational achievement but also how the outcomes of the event are experienced by participating stakeholders.

This gap can be filled in the relevant context of the PKO Grassroots Festival IV 2026. The festival is organized by Sports Coaching Education Study Program. The organizing committee is made up of the students and football schools taking part in the competition. Therefore, this is an activity of grassroots football development and at the same time, a learning environment for students to gain experience in sports event administration. The festival features a unique operating feature, the use of a fingerprint-based participation verification technology coupled with traditional documentary screening to further identify participants and decrease the danger of age-related anomalies. Age verification is a long-established need to determine the eligibility of athletes to compete (Shen et al., 2021) and age-based selection biases are known to impact fairness in youth football contests (Götze & Hoppe, 2021). This method adds a biometric component to the management of an age-group football competition, which is different from the typical document-based verificshenation. However, its contribution should be considered as an innovation in event administration and participation verification, not as a proven solution to age fraud. The current system has not been validated quantitatively for detection of fraudulent IDs. Fingerprint recognition is one of the most used physiological biometrics for identity authentication (Minaee et al., 2023). Biometric authentication has been used in institutional and youth settings, such as examination authentication (Alrawili et al., 2024) and the protection of children against identity fraud (Moolla et al., 2021).

This study therefore aims to evaluate the management of the PKO Grassroots Festival IV 2026 using the CIPP model through a convergent parallel mixed-methods design. The study contributes theoretically by extending the application of the CIPP framework to grassroots football event management. Empirically, it integrates quantitative evaluations from organizing committee members and participating coaches with qualitative evidence to identify convergence and divergence between stakeholder perspectives. Practically, the findings identify participant-facing management issues, including competition services, supporting facilities, technical match management, and participant verification, which can inform improvements in future grassroots football festivals and sports event learning in higher education.

METHOD

This study employed a program evaluation approach using a convergent parallel mixed-methods design (Creswell & Plano Clark, 2018, as cited in Vebrianto et al., 2020) This research is based on the Context, Input, Process, Product evaluation model developed by (Stufflebeam & Shinkfield, 2007, as cited in Antariksa et al., 2022; Utomo et al., 2023) While qualitative methods were used to gain a deeper understanding of the management of the 2026 Grassroots Festival IV, quantitative methods were used to outline the results of each evaluative component.

The study was carried out on May 9–10, 2026, at the football field of Surabaya State University in Surabaya. Participants were recruited according to the requirements of each component of the study. The quantitative component included 34 organizing committee members and all 18 participating coaches, while the qualitative component involved five key informants selected purposively.

The participants were selected based on their direct participation in PKO Grassroots Festival IV 2026. As for the quantitative part, 48 members of the organizing committee met the eligibility criteria and 34 of them returned the questionnaire and were included in the analysis. The response rate was 70.83%. Committee members were chosen according to active involvement in festival organizing and filling out questionnaires. All 18 coaches involved in the event completed the quantitative survey, leading to a 100% response rate. The number of coaches was 18 as the festival comprised 32 teams and several coaches were in charge of more than one team. For the qualitative part, five key informants were purposively selected on the basis of their direct engagement and their roles in providing significant information on the management of the event. Informants were one faculty/course adviser, one chairwoman of the organizing committee, one treasurer, and two coaches who participated. The selection of these informants was guided by the viewpoints of the organization and the participant on the CIPP aspects.

The questionnaire was newly developed based on the four dimensions of the CIPP model and contextualized to the management of the PKO Grassroots Festival IV 2026, drawing on previous applications of the CIPP model in sports development, including in East Java (Hafidz et al., 2024).

Table 1. Distribution of Questionnaire Items Across CIPP Dimensions

CIPP Dimension	Committee Questionnaire	Coaches Questionnaire
Context	festival objectives, relevance to sports management learning, structured competition needs, and understanding of the festival's vision and mission	competition needs, fairness and clarity of competition rules, youth football development, and age-appropriate competitive experience
Input	job descriptions, digital coordination, supporting facilities, and funding adequacy	registration system, field and equipment quality, competence of match officials, and supporting facilities

Process	coordination meetings, inter-division cooperation, implementation of SOPs, and monitoring and evaluation	committee responsiveness, age verification, match scheduling, and crowd management
Product	timeline achievement, technical problem management, achievement of participant targets, and committee satisfaction	competition experience, satisfaction with management services, overall festival success, and future participation interest

Note: Respondents in each group answered a 16-item questionnaire with four items for each CIPP dimension. The items were developed within the same four CIPP dimensions but were contextualized to the various duties and experiences of the committee members and the coaches participating. Thus, the indicators were not identical among groups. The committee indicators focused on organizational and management characteristics, and the coach indicators focused on participant-facing competition, service, facility and experience aspects. Therefore, comparisons between the two groups of stakeholders were carried out at the level of the CIPP-dimensions and not by directly comparing individual items.

Quantitative data were acquired via a closed-ended questionnaire employing a five-point Likert scale (Likert, 1932, as cited in Simamora, 2022), whilst qualitative data were gathered through semi-structured interviews. Content validity was assessed through expert judgment involving three experts with relevant competencies in sports management, football, and event management. The experts consisted of one manager, one football expert, and one sport management expert, selected based on their relevant professional or academic expertise and experience in the respective fields. The validation instrument consisted of six content-validation aspects—clarity, relevance, content accuracy, content validity, lack of bias, and language appropriateness—operationalized into 10 indicators. Each indicator was assessed by the three experts using a five-point rating scale. The expert ratings were analyzed using Aiken's V to quantify the content validity of each indicator. The Aiken's V values ranged from 0.667 to 0.833, with an overall mean of 0.758. No expert recommended revisions to the questionnaire. These results provided evidence of the instrument's content validity prior to data collection.

Internal validity at the item level was assessed by Pearson product-moment correlations, specifically item-total correlations. The 16 questionnaire items for the organizing committee were all kept and the item-total correlation values ranged from 0.343 to 0.804 ($p < 0.05$). Similarly, all 16 items for the participating coaches were kept with correlation values of 0.699 to 0.946 ($p < 0.05$). Internal consistency reliability was checked by Cronbach's Alpha. The coefficients for the committee questionnaire and coaches' questionnaire were 0.902 and 0.976 respectively which means strong internal consistency. These analyses provide evidence for item-level performance and internal consistency but do not, by themselves, show construct validity. The relatively high alpha coefficient for the coaches' questionnaire may also suggest that several items are strongly connected or possibly redundant, however the items were kept as they reflected separate indicators within the four CIPP dimensions.

Descriptive statistics were applied to quantitative data using Microsoft Excel. For each CIPP dimension, mean, median, and standard deviation were calculated to describe the central tendency and dispersion of responses. The frequency and percentage distributions for each item were also investigated throughout the five Likert response categories (1–5) so that information on the full range of responses was retained. In addition, positive responses were calculated by combining Likert-scale scores of 4 and 5. The percentage results were evaluated according to the following criteria: 81–100% was categorized as very good, 61–80% as good, 41–60% as fair, 21–40% as poor, and 0–20% as very poor (Riduwan, 2013 as cited in Handayani et al., 2022). Additionally, qualitative data analysis employs Thematic Analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2006, as cited in Heriyanto, 2018) through the identification of responses (respond), code generation, subtheme grouping, and theme development based on CIPP dimensions. The quantitative and qualitative data were analyzed separately before the findings were synthesized in the interpretation step. Quantitative results for each CIPP dimension were then compared with the qualitative themes to determine convergence, divergence, and complementarity. Convergence was detected where qualitative results supported the direction of quantitative results, and divergence was identified where the two datasets revealed differing stakeholder perceptions or situations. Complementarity was found when the qualitative findings supplied additional explanations or context that could not be derived from the quantitative results. The integrated results were then discussed at the CIPP-dimension level to give a thorough review of the management of the PKO Grassroots Festival IV 2026.

Ethical considerations were taken into account prior to data collection. The study was approved by the event supervisor. All participants were informed about the aims and procedures of the study before participation. Participation was voluntary and informed consent was obtained after information of the study was given to the participants. Participants were told that they might reject to participate or withdraw from the study at any time without penalty. Findings were reported without identifying individuals and data were used for research purposes only. For the qualitative section, participants were interviewed with their consent, and the recordings and transcripts were treated as confidential research materials and accessed exclusively for analysis and reporting. The fingerprint verification technique discussed in this work was utilized in the participant management process of the festival and was not employed as a research data set. The researcher did not collect, analyze, or report individual fingerprint records. The researcher was also the event secretary, and the potential for insider bias and social desirability was acknowledged and addressed by emphasizing voluntary involvement, confidentiality, and the separation of study replies from event duties.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Summary of CIPP Evaluation Results

Table 2. Summary of CIPP Evaluation Results

CIPP Dimension	Group	Mean	Median	SD	Positive Response (%)
Context	Committee	4.6324	4.7500	0.3855	97.06
	Coaches	4.1111	4.0000	0.9519	80.55
Input	Committee	4.3603	4.5000	0.5714	86.03
	Coaches	3.9444	4.1250	0.9570	76.39
Process	Committee	4.3162	4.5000	0.6286	86.11
	Coaches	4.1528	4.5000	1.0005	84.72
Product	Committee	4.4118	4.5000	0.4919	88.89

Note: Positive response percentages were calculated by combining responses with Likert-scale scores of 4 and 5.

The descriptive statistics show that the PKO Grassroots Festival IV 2026 was generally evaluated positively by both stakeholder groups in all four CIPP dimensions. The highest mean score among the committee members was the Context dimension (M = 4.63, Median = 4.75, SD = 0.39), followed by Product (M = 4.41, Median = 4.50, SD = 0.49), Input (M = 4.36, Median = 4.50, SD = 0.57), and Process (M = 4.32, Median = 4.50, SD = 0.63). Coaches rated Process highest (M = 4.15, Median = 4.50, SD = 1.00), followed by Context (M = 4.11, Median = 4.00, SD = 0.95), Input (M = 3.94, Median = 4.13, SD = 0.96), and Product (M = 3.89, Median = 4.00, SD = 1.15). The positive response percentages also indicated generally favorable evaluations across the four dimensions, however the coaches showed a lower positive-response on Product (65.28%) than the committee (88.89%). The indicators of the questionnaire were contextualized according to the roles of the stakeholders, so the results are interpreted at the level of the CIPP-dimension and not by direct comparisons of the items.

Table 3. Item-Level Distribution of Likert Responses by Stakeholder Group

Group	Item	1 (%)	2 (%)	3 (%)	4 (%)	5 (%)
Committee	C1	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6	82.4
	C2	0.0	0.0	2.9	14.7	82.4
	C3	0.0	0.0	2.9	38.2	58.8
	C4	0.0	0.0	5.9	52.9	41.2
	I1	0.0	2.9	17.6	32.4	47.1
	I2	0.0	2.9	11.8	26.5	58.8
	I3	0.0	0.0	17.6	35.3	47.1
	I4	0.0	0.0	2.9	44.1	52.9
	P1	0.0	0.0	17.6	38.2	44.1
	P2	0.0	2.9	14.7	35.3	47.1
	P3	0.0	0.0	11.8	35.3	52.9
	P4	0.0	2.9	14.7	29.4	52.9
	PR1	0.0	2.9	5.9	41.2	50.0
	PR2	0.0	0.0	11.8	47.1	41.2
	PR3	0.0	0.0	8.8	35.3	55.9
	PR4	0.0	0.0	8.8	32.4	58.8
Coaches	C1	5.6	0.0	0.0	33.3	61.1
	C2	5.6	22.2	22.2	11.1	38.9

C3	5.6	0.0	0.0	50.0	44.4
C4	5.6	5.6	5.6	33.3	50.0
I1	5.6	0.0	5.6	44.4	44.4
I2	5.6	0.0	5.6	27.8	61.1
I3	16.7	22.2	16.7	27.8	16.7
I4	5.6	0.0	11.1	44.4	38.9
P1	5.6	11.1	11.1	22.2	50.0
P2	5.6	0.0	0.0	44.4	50.0
P3	5.6	0.0	0.0	44.4	50.0
P4	5.6	5.6	11.1	44.4	33.3
PR1	5.6	5.6	22.2	11.1	55.6
PR2	5.6	16.7	16.7	27.8	33.3
PR3	5.6	0.0	22.2	38.9	33.3
PR4	5.6	5.6	27.8	16.7	44.4

Note: C1–C4 represent Context items, I1–I4 represent Input items, P1–P4 represent Process items, and PR1–PR4 represent Product items. Percentages represent the distribution of responses across the five-point Likert scale. Because the committee and coaches completed role-specific indicators, the item-level distributions are presented descriptively and are not interpreted as direct item-by-item comparisons between groups.

The quantitative results provide a general overview of the stakeholders' perceptions in the four CIPP dimensions. These quantitative trends were then explained and contextualized using the qualitative findings. The following sections highlight the findings of each CIPP dimension, beginning with the quantitative results, then the related qualitative results and, finally, an integrated interpretation of the two datasets. The interpretation is then examined in connection to past research and the CIPP evaluation methodology.

Context Evaluation of the PKO Grassroots Festival IV 2026

Both stakeholder groups rated the Context dimension positively. The mean score of the committee members was 4.63 (Median = 4.75, SD = 0.39) with 97.06% of the responses being favorable. Coaches had a lower mean of 4.11 (Median = 4.00, SD = 0.95) and 80.55% of positive replies. The results indicate that both stakeholder groups generally viewed the contextual foundation of the festival positively, although the committee had a more positive assessment than the coaches.

The qualitative findings give perspective to these quantitative results. Giving students practical experience in sports event organization and applying theoretical information in an actual event setting is one of the key goals of the festival, Prof. Imam said. He also spoke on the relationship between the festival and the grassroots football development at the early age level. This was also seen as relevant to the development of youth football by coaches, but their opinions were more focused on competition related experiences and the needs of the players participating.

Both quantitative and qualitative results show convergence in the overall favorable evaluation of the Context dimension, but also show disparities in stakeholder focus. The committee's more positive evaluation may represent their organizational viewpoint and greater engagement with the educational purposes of the festival, whereas coaches evaluated contextual

relevance through their experience of competition and their knowledge of the requirements of participants. This disparity should therefore be seen as a difference in perspective across stakeholders, rather than as a greater accuracy of one group over the other.

The findings suggest that the PKO Grassroots Festival IV was created on a program rationale that was appropriate to the needs of educational and youth football development. The CIPP model uses context evaluation as a way to determine program needs, goals, and environment conditions for program planning and implementation. This finding is also supported by (Suri & Hariyati, 2024) who found that programs established on the basis of clearly recognized requirements and objectives are more likely to achieve their intended outcomes. The qualitative findings in this study also reveal that the festival provided a learning environment for students to obtain hands-on experience in sport event administration as well as a competition.

The findings also further underline the need for context assessment as a basis for strategy design and program implementation. (Damayanti et al., 2022; Nguyen & Condry, 2023) stressed the significance of assessing the context to identify the appropriate conditions for program planning. (Haraszti et al., 2024) emphasized the necessity to match the development of youth football with the needs and long-term development of young players. The Context dimension is strong in this study since it integrates student learning, sports event administration and grassroots football development. So the combined focus on education and sport should be kept up in future planning and the participating football schools should be clear about the aims of the festival.

This discrepancy between committee and coach evaluations is consistent with earlier studies indicating that different stakeholder groups may emphasize different outcomes based on their roles, duties, and interests (Pluchinotta et al., 2022). Therefore, contextual evaluation should consider not only whether program objectives are clearly defined but also how those objectives are perceived and experienced by different stakeholders. Stakeholder-oriented assessment also emphasizes the significance of addressing varied expectations and perceptions when evaluating program evidence (Reed & Rudman, 2023). The high committee rating and somewhat low coach rating are thus to be seen as providing complementary perspectives on the contextual relevance of the festival.

Input Evaluation of the PKO Grassroots Festival IV 2026

In quantitative terms, the Input dimension was positively appraised by both sets of stakeholders. The mean score of the committee members was 4.36 (Median = 4.50, SD = 0.57) and 86.03% positive responses, while the mean score of the coaches was 3.94 (Median = 4.13, SD = 0.96) and 76.39% positive responses. These findings indicate that on average, organizational resources were evaluated positively, however coaches were less positive than committee members.

The qualitative findings contribute to the interpretation of these results. Committee assignments were done based on the organizational structure, while preparation and briefing were done prior to the event, the executive chairperson said. Coaches generally deemed the playing field to be adequate but pointed out shortcomings in ancillary facilities, especially the absence of proper

shelter for players. The adoption of a thorough RAB to estimate revenue and expenditure also contributed to financial readiness.

The combined results of the quantitative and qualitative data imply that the festival is, overall, well-resourced, but not equally well-resourced by all stakeholders. Strengths were noted in human resources, organizational preparedness, and financial planning, however some participant-facing facilities were seen as less than suitable. The lower coach assessment thus seems to be a response to the adequacy and usability of specific tools, and not to a general lack of organizational resources.

The results reveal that the Input dimension was supported by the intentional organizational preparation, particularly in human resources, task organization and budgetary planning. Input evaluation in the CIPP model analyses the resources, strategies, and plans available to support program objectives (Stufflebeam, 2007, cited in Sankaran & Saad, 2022). In the present study, organizational structure and division of roles were determined before the event while financial plan was supported by the production and monitoring of Cost Budget Plan (RAB). These aspects suggest that input readiness was not only about the availability of resources but also about organizational preparedness.

However, the disparity between the committee and coach ratings suggests that resource availability and resource adequacy need to be differentiated. Resources were viewed from an organizational standpoint by the committee (e.g., human resources, preparation, financial management) and from a participant standpoint by coaches (e.g., facilities and services offered to participants). Thus, resources that were deemed sufficient for organizational implementation may not have been regarded as similarly acceptable from the participant's perspective. This distinction is in line with (Sharifi et al., 2021), who found that customers commonly evaluate service quality based on tangible features of the service environment and amenities, particularly when there is information asymmetry between service providers and users.

The qualitative results confirm this differentiation. Human resources, organizational preparation and financial management were typically well prepared, but coaches cited the lack of enough shade or covered space as a practical constraint. So, the quality of input should be measured not only by the availability of core resources but also by the accessibility and use of supporting resources for the participants. Previous studies have highlighted the significance of human resources, financial support, and infrastructure in the implementation of sports programs (Irawan et al., 2024). The role of coach competence and facility quality in supporting sports development has been emphasized by (Ardinata et al., 2025; Ramdani & Setiawan, 2025).

The data also imply that participant experience is dependent upon more than the total availability of organizational resources. Resource constraints may function as a barrier to football program growth, and participant satisfaction may be related to whether the resources offered meet participant expectations (Zhang et al., 2022). The key difficulty in this study was not a straightforward lack of organizational resources but adequacy of various facilities that faced the

participants. Future festivals should then preserve strengths in human-resource preparation and financial administration while attending more closely to amenities for participants, especially shaded or sheltered locations and other kinds of environmental support.

Process Evaluation of the PKO Grassroots Festival IV 2026

From a quantitative perspective both stakeholder groups evaluated the Process dimension positively. Committee members scored a mean of 4.32 (Median = 4.50, SD = 0.63), with 86.11% positive responses whereas coaches scored a mean of 4.15 (Median = 4.50, SD = 1.00), with 84.72% positive responses. The results reveal that the implementation of the festival was generally viewed positively by both groups. The evaluations from the committee members and coaches were reasonably similar.

The qualitative data also provide an illustration of the implementation of the event in practice. The event was in line with the organizational structure and activity plans made before implementation, the executive chairperson said. Coaches said the competition activities were usually conducted according to the set timetable, although there were some technological problems in the course of execution. These were modest delays and changes around field situations, match management and coordination of event staff.

Taken together, the quantitative and qualitative findings suggest a somewhat positive overall rating of the Process dimension, but the qualitative data provide extra detail about implementation issues that are not fully reflected in the overall quantitative scores. The high positive responses from both groups indicate that the perception of the implementation was positive, while the qualitative data suggest that the process still involved minor technical changes and coordination issues. The quantitative results should therefore be viewed as evidence of perceived implementation quality rather than as objective evidence of problem-free implementation of all procedures.

Process evaluation in the CIPP model involves monitoring and reviewing the execution of the program, including whether planned activities are implemented as intended and whether problems occur in implementation (Stufflebeam, 2007 in Sankaran & Saad, 2022). The results indicated that the PKO Grassroots Festival IV was carried out in accordance with the main organizational plan, with the need for minor technical adjustments during the course of the event. It implies that process quality was promoted by earlier planning and coordination, but also relied on the organizing team's capacity to adjust to situations evolving during implementation. This responsiveness is critical in event management, as implementation seldom occurs in fully stable conditions.

A characteristic of the event management process was the usage of fingerprint based authentication for registration and administration of participants. This approach was an administrative innovation for improving the control of participant verification and registration from the standpoint of the stakeholders. But this study did not collect, analyze, or independently verify individual fingerprint records, and hence the results cannot show that the method prevented age

manipulation, identity fraud, or other registration irregularity. Thus the fingerprint technology is understood as a perceived management innovation in the event process and not experimentally proven proof of fraud protection.

It is also vital to distinguish stakeholder perceptions of process efficacy from actual implementation effectiveness. The questionnaire examined the perceptions of committee members and coaches about the implementation of the festival, while the qualitative interviews included contextual descriptions of the perceptions. The two sources imply positive execution overall, however the study did not include real-time independent observation, nor an audit outside the study of all planned procedures. The data thus support the conclusion that the festival was judged to be implemented well in general. They should not, however, be regarded as definite proof that every operational procedure was perfectly performed.

The findings imply that from a management viewpoint, future festivals should continue to build on the existing strengths in planning, coordination and implementation and enhancing the mechanisms for real-time monitoring and technical coordination. Minor implementation problems should be systematically recorded so that they can be fed into the planning of future events. In that sense, process evaluation is useful not only for assessing whether the activities were implemented, but also for identifying operational changes that can improve the management of future festivals.

Product Evaluation of the PKO Grassroots Festival IV 2026

Quantitatively, the Product dimension showed the largest difference between the two stakeholder groups. Committee members had a mean score of 4.41 (Median = 4.50, SD = 0.49) and 88.89% positive responses and coaches had a mean score of 3.89 (Median = 4.00, SD = 1.15) and 65.28% positive responses. The discrepancy of 23.61 percentage points was the widest gap of the four CIPP measures. The results show that the committee rated the festival outcomes more positively than the coaches who participated.

This distinction is also illustrated by these qualitative findings. The coaches valued the festival as a good opportunity for the young athletes to compete and showed interest in future editions, but they also identified several areas that need to be improved, including the consistency of the referees, the size of the U-10 goal and the availability of sheltered spaces for the players. Conversely, the committee highlighted the educational and organizational outcomes, such as the students' hands-on experience in the administration, coordination, budget planning and issue resolution of the events. According to the faculty adviser, the main program objectives had also been attained and the event was predicted to yield a financial surplus.

The quantitative and qualitative findings show a distinct difference in how the two stakeholder groups perceived program effectiveness. The committee assessed the festival mostly on organizational achievement and educational benefits, whereas coaches placed more value on competitive services and the participant experience. This discrepancy of 23.61 percentage points indicates that the alignment between organizational performance and participant experience was

not complete. The data reveal that rather than suggesting the festival failed to fulfill its goals, positive organizational results can be achieved simultaneously with the need to strengthen participant-facing aspects.

In the CIPP framework, product evaluation is closely related to the achievement level of program objectives and the advantages, impacts, and consequences of program execution (Arpizal et al., 2025). The qualitative findings of the present study suggest that the festival could be beneficial in two interrelated areas of organizational and educational outcomes for the committee and competitive and developmental experiences for young football participants. The multidimensionality of the product is significant because an assessment of the festival only in terms of organizational accomplishment would miss aspects of the event experienced directly by the participating football schools and the young players.

The lower coach rating can be considered in relation to the participant-facing concerns revealed in the qualitative findings. While coaches appreciated the competitive possibilities afforded by the festival, issues of uneven refereeing, the size of the U-10 goal, and the absence of protected locations directly impacted their evaluation of the event experience. Current research on sports events reveals that the satisfaction of stakeholders is affected by both the actual experiences of the participants and the characteristics of the event quality, such as organization, competition, and the overall event experience (Schlemmer et al., 2022). Therefore, the lower coach rating should not be taken as merely poor program results, but rather as a signal that organizational achievement and participant experience are connected but different measures of event success.

This distinction is especially important in youth football as program performance goes beyond the completion of competitions. Product evaluation can be done by considering the benefits and results produced by the program (Aulya et al., 2022; Supriyanto et al., 2019). This includes the developmental experiences obtained and the quality of the environment offered to young participants (Haraszti et al., 2024). Research on youth football also points to the impact of environmental, psychological, social, and educational aspects on player development (Akbar & Cahyani, 2024; Hamzah et al., 2025). Hence a festival can be successful in relation to organizational aims, yet require development in terms of participant-facing outcomes.

The better committee evaluation may also be ascribed to the educational purpose of the festival. The faculty adviser said the aim of the event was to provide students hands-on experience in arranging a sporting event and felt the main program objectives had been fulfilled. This is in line with research demonstrating that sports programs can lead to the development of knowledge, abilities, attitudes, and other competences when supported by a conducive learning environment (Johnson & Benham, 2020). The output of the PKO Grassroots Festival IV should be viewed as multidimensional, so it includes the results for young football participants and the learning outcomes for the students who participated in the planning of the event.

The results also emphasize the significance of assessing product outcomes from diverse stakeholder perspectives. The committee judged mostly on educational and organizational results,

while the coaches judged the festival on the level of competitive services and experiences their players received. Various stakeholder groups may assess the same sporting event differently, as they have varied expectations and experiences (Schlemmer et al., 2022). Thus, the 23.61 percentage point disparity should be understood as a sign of differing result goals, not as a disagreement between the two stakeholder groups.

The findings have a number of applied implications for future grassroots football events. First, the organizers should retain the educational and organizational qualities of the festival, especially the chances for students to obtain practical experience in sports event administration. Second, more focus should be paid to outcomes experienced by participants including quality and fairness of competition, age appropriate equipment, consistency of referees and player comfort. Third, post-event evaluation should clearly involve comments from participating coaches or football schools so that organizational achievement may be evaluated in addition to participant experience. This method will allow the upcoming festivals to retain its instructional and organizational character, while gradually raising the quality of results achieved by young players.

To summarize, the converging data identified three significant patterns in the administration of the PKO Grassroots Festival IV 2026. First, the festival was grounded in a strong context and was organizationally prepared, as suggested by the comparatively high scores on the Context and Input dimensions and confirmed by qualitative data on clear objectives, organizational readiness, human resource allocation, and financial planning. Secondly, in general, a good implementation was reported, but some small technical and coordination problems were observed during the event. The outcomes from the Process therefore suggest the necessity for ongoing evaluation and operational adjustment to ensure effective implementation. Third and most importantly, a gap was found between organizational accomplishment and participant experience. Product: Coaches' evaluations of Product were less favorable than the committee's (difference of 23.61 percentage points). The committee stressed educational and organizational achievements, whilst the coaches stressed the quality of the competition, the comfort of the participants and the experience of the young players. Taken together, these findings indicate the need to evaluate successful grassroots football event management not only in terms of the level of organizational readiness and success, but also in terms of how well those successes are translated into positive experiences for the involved stakeholders.

Limitations

This study has various limitations that must be taken into account when evaluating the results. Firstly, the study evaluated a single grassroots football festival, namely PKO Grassroots Festival IV 2026, which limits the geographic and contextual generalizability of the findings to other grassroots football events, organizational settings, or areas. Second, the qualitative component involved purposively selected informants, while the quantitative component included eligible organizing committee members and all participating coaches; thus, the composition of the sample may not fully represent the broader population of grassroots football event stakeholders. Third,

the researcher also acted as the event secretary, which could create an insider-position bias and the likelihood of social desirability bias in the participants' responses. The dangers were handled by stressing voluntary involvement, anonymity, and the separation of study replies from event-related duties.

Fourth, the quantitative findings were based on self-reported questionnaire responses and so represent participants' impressions rather than independently confirmed measures of event performance. Fifth, role-specific variables were incorporated in the committee and coach questionnaires as their tasks and experiences differed. Therefore, any disparities between stakeholder groups should be understood at the level of CIPP dimensions, rather than direct item-level comparisons. Sixth, the study did not include objective performance measures, such as independent observations, external audits or quantitative measures of match administration and event operations. This limits the degree to which perceived effectiveness can be interpreted as objectively demonstrated effectiveness. Finally, although fingerprint-based verification was included in the participant management process of the event, the individual fingerprint records were not collected, analysed, or independently validated in this study. Thus, no quantifiable judgment can be made about the system performance in preventing age or identity fraud.

CONCLUSION

Evaluation of PKO Grassroots Festival IV 2026 Using CIPP Model. The program was generally evaluated positively across the Context, Input, Process, and Product dimensions. The Context dimension received the highest positive-response rate among committee members (97.06%) and coaches (80.55%). Also the process dimension was rated consistently high (86.11% and 84.72% respectively). The area of improvement that was most needed was the product dimension (65.28% according to the coaches' perspective as opposed to 88.89% according to the committee). Although the festival is perceived to create positive competitive and educational benefits, qualitative findings account for this difference by identifying participant-facing challenges such as referee consistency, age-appropriate competition equipment, particularly goal size and supporting facilities.

The principal scientific contribution of this work is to demonstrate that a converged mixed-methods CIPP evaluation may reveal discrepancies between organizational achievement and participant experience in grassroots football events. The results indicate that a program can achieve positive organizational and educational outcomes, but that adjustments are needed in services to participants. The study also highlights fingerprint-based participant verification as a perceived management innovation that may improve organization of age group participant screening. However, the usefulness in reducing age related fraudulent activities was not quantitatively examined in this study.

In practical terms, the findings give a platform for future grassroots football event organizers to maintain effective organizational practices, financial planning and participant verification, while increasing referee preparation, age-appropriate facilities and player comfort.

The findings may also provide potential insights for event-management practices and future discussions of sports development in similar grassroots football contexts, with a focus on organizational readiness and program achievement, as well as the participant experience, competitive integrity and developmental needs of young athletes.

Future research could explore the utility, accuracy, efficiency, and acceptance of fingerprint-based authentication in young football contests with larger samples and comparative designs. Future research should also evaluate various geographical regions and their grassroots football events and whether changes in participant-facing services relate to increased satisfaction, continuing involvement and athlete development in the long run.

AI DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

The authors declare that no generative AI tools were used to generate, analyze, interpret, synthesize, or write the scientific content of this manuscript.

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